#### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

RUMORED DEATH OF VON MOLTKE. LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870.

A leaden coffin having passed through Toul a few days since, escorted by a strong body of Prussian soldiers, the coffin bearing the arms of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, it is rumored to-day that they were the remains of Gen. Von Moltke, he being a native of that State. It is also stated that the escort were cautioned, under penalty of death, not to divulge the name of the dead officer.

JULES FAVRE'S PEACE MISSION AGAIN. FURTHER DETAILS OF COUNT BISMARCK'S CIR-CULAR-M. FAVRE'S STATEMENT IN RELATION THERETO GENERALLY CORRECT.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870. The following is a more extended synopsis of the circular recently issued by Count Von Bismarck to the representatives of other countries in Berlin:

In his circular Count Von Bismarck admits that M. Favre's representation of what passed at the interview may not have been intentionally wrong, because the conversation was long, and many proposi tions were proposed and discussed. Count Von Bismarck did say that a new Moselle district, to be cer tainly protected, and including arrendissements of Saarbrucken, Chateau Salins, Saargemund, Metz, and Thionville, would be demanded by Prussia, but he took pains to say that this might not be all the territory exacted. Jules Favre said Strasbourg was the "key of the house," not explaining which "house," the German or the French.

M. Favre, in a previous correspondence, had said he was willing to pay, as the price of peace, all the money France had, but he refused to listen to any territorial surrender. He added that, if such cession was an indispensable requirement of Prussia, negotiation was nacless as it involved France in dis

Count Von Bismarck reminded him that they were terms such as France had forced on Italy, and exacted from Germany, even without a previous war, and that the honor of France was not keener than that of other peoples. M. Favre declined to recognize the precedents, or see how little the honor of France was concerned with the preservation of the territorial thefts of Louis XIV., or of the Republic, or of the First Empire. Count Bismarck concludes

"The question of an armistice was discussed at Ferrieres only. The statement, therefore, that I had refused an armistice at the preceding interviews is false. It was agreed at the Ferrieres meeting that an armistice would be possible if France would give Prussia guarantees against delay-against destroying the advantages of the position she had earned in the war. These guarantees included the retention of the fortresses on the lines of communication and the handing over of the fortifications of Paris pending the negoriations, or else a commanding post near the city. It would have been impossible for Prussia to allow Paris free intercourse with the country, as the city might thus have received supplies and reënforcements. M. Favre refused these terms, yet promised to consult his colleagues in the Government at Paris. The programme which he carried back and submitted in cluded an armistice of 15 or 20 days, to permit the meeting of the Constituent Assembly; the mainten ance of the military status before Paris; the contin uance of hostilities under certain limitations, and the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul, and Bitche. refusal of these terms must convince mankind that the French Government believed their acceptance would produce peace, but which was not desired by

# RECENT MILITARY OPERATIONS.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR RAMBOUILET YES TERDAY-TOURS THREATENED.

Tours, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870. Details have just been received here of the battle near Paris, on the 30th ult. The firing was constant at Villejuif for three hours, and then ceased suddealy. The Prussians were worsted at first, but they brought up a large force of artillery from Moutheig, when the French retreated. They were not pursued, and did not lose a man on the retreat.

Continuous firing has been heard to-day on the hights of Epernon and around Rambouillet, about 30 miles south-west of Paris.

A Prussian detachment was yesterday driven out of Artenay. There is evidently a movement making by the enemy to attack Tours.

The Prussian force which recently crossed the

Rhine near Mulhouse have arrived at Chalaman. A garrison has been placed in Mulhouse.

Advices have been received here stating that the Prussians are concentrating at Toul for a movement on Lyons. Energetic measures have been taken to

An encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoitering party and the enemy at Meches farm, north of Paris. No results given. Advices from Compeigne announce that the Prus

sians have entirely stripped the chateau, not even leaving the heavy furniture, curtains, or linen.

At Thormery, the Prussians have many thousand cattle and sheep, as well as an immense quantity of forage obtained by requisitions upon the surrounding country, for their forces around Paris.

A new army is ferming near Freiburg (on the railway of the right bank of the Rhine about midway between Kehl and Bâle) to move against

# THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

THE BOMBARDMENT SOON TO BEGIN-NO MORE PRISONERS TO BE TAKEN ON EITHER SIDE-A PRUSSIAN MOVEMENT TOWARD VER-

Paris letters received to-day say the Prussians threaten Pont du Jouy. The bombardment of the gity from the west is imminant. The books of the great libraries have been removed to cellars. All windows have been filled with bags of earth, and watchmen have been stationed on Notre Dame to

The Parisians have ordered that no Prussian prisoners are to be taken, because they help to consume the store of food in Paris. The Prussian pmmauders have also been directed to make no

The commanders of Forts Montrouge and D'Ivry. o. the south of Paris, reported on the 28th large masses of Prussians passing to the west toward Vorsailles. On the same day no Prussians were

seen from the towers of Vincennes.

second letter addressed to the King of Prussia, before deciding how to act.

THE BELEAGUERED CITIES. SUCCESSFUL SORTIE AT BITCHE-THE SIEGE PRACTICALLY ABANDONED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1870.

A special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE before Bitche telegraphs this day: "On Friday, Saturday, and yesterday the garrison made sorties with cavalry and infantry. Protected by a fire of shells they destroyed the redoubts, and burned the farms where the Prussian outposts in position previously occupied in force. Previous sorties had been completely repulsed. From the 11th to the 20th uit, there was a severe bombardment, dismounting several guns, destroying the castle and many houses in the town below. The besieging batteries, comprising four 60pound mortars and five batteries each of 12-pound breech-loaders, became disabled by firing 20,000 shot and withdrew to Gromersheil. The covering battalions also withdrew, leaving the north and west

"The fort is built on the summit of 200 feet of perpendicular rock, is of two stories with solid casemates, and is regarded as impregnable. The garrison numbers 2,000.

"It is reported that the people of Metz are suffering from the want of salt."

#### GENERAL FRENCH NEWS.

ALLEGED COWARDICE OF THE RURAL POPULA-TION-TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT-MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED-THE TROUBLES AT Tours, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870.

Letters from different places dwell upon the shameful cowardice of the population, who permit a few Prussians to strip them of everything. Some of the details are scarcely credible. The people, it is said, forcibly drive away the Gardes Mobiles and francs-tireurs who wish to defend them. The smaller parties of Prussians treat the towns more harshly

than the larger bodies. A terrible accident occurred between Rouen and Amiens, to a railroad train laden with French troops. Fifteen were killed, 15 mortally wounded, and 100 seriously injured.

The Prefect of the Department of Rhone and Lyons has published a proclamation in accordance with the action of the Government lately taken, of conferring plenary powers on the Prefects. He urges a more exact observance of military discipline. He also dissolves the corps of francs-tireurs, ordering them to join the Gardes Mobiles. Disobedience of the order is to be punished according to military law. Selone and the other chiefs of the International Society of Workmen have been arrested at Lyons. Nazare, the late Governor, has also been arrested for supineness and insubordination. The sociates of Gen. Cluseret have been imprisoned.

It is now certain that the order recently issued by the Provisional Government for the arrest of Grandperret and Benier, was occasioned by evidence found in the private documents seized at the Tuileries that both these men were aware that the conspiracy trial at Blois was based upon evidence manufactured by the police.

M. Laurier, the delegate here of the Minister of the Interior, has sent a letter to the Prefects of the departments, in reference to the election, in which he says that, as regards the vote for members of the Constituent Assembly, what the Government desires, above all else, is perfect, freedom in the exercise of the electoral franchise.

M. Thiers says his representations to Russia were confined to the placing of the Tours Government in the most favorable light, and to a showing of the risks of Prussian aggrandizement. He made no proposition whatever.

Many corps of Gardes Mobiles and sharpshooters are arriving at Tours to receive the Chassepot gun, the Government here having a large supply. Six thousand were issued to-day.

From all parts of France accounts are coming showing that the sharpshoots are now seriously annoving the enemy.

An officer of the late Pontifical Army has arrived here to organize a corps of Free Rifles. Gen. Chandron is to have the command of the Fifteenth Corps, now organizing here and at Bourges.

In Brittany the clergy are taking an active lead in measures for the national defense. This is also the case, in good part, in the south of France. The Government is thus greatly strengthened, and the disposition to respect the rights of the clergy is correspondingly renewed.

A decree is published to-day absolving the employés of the Post-Office Department from military service. The postal service continues irregular and uncertain, so much so that the official journal of the Republic has been forced to make an explanation. The Journal says so much of the rolling stock of the railroads has been captured, or transferred to the northern and eastern roads since the war commenced, that there is not enough left to run trains

### AFFAIRS AT STRASBOURG.

BUSINESS RESUMED-THE PAROLED PRISONERS ORDERED TO LEAVE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at

Strasbourg telegraphs this day: "The city presents a new aspect. The shops are all reopened, and the market-place is filled. Paroled French officers are ordered to depart by the 6th inst. The inhabitants must supply the German officers

with food, wine, and cigars, or their equivalent in money. The munitions' and provisions captured cannot yet be approximately reckoned, but the quantity is immense. Many cannon were spiked before the surrender. The postal service is resumed. The Rhine bridge will be available for trains in a fort-

### GEN. SHERIDAN.

THE PRUSSIAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS INFERIOR AMERICANS-THE REMINGTON RIFLE SUPERIOR TO EITHER THE CHASSEPOT OR

NEEDLE-GUN. CHICAGO, Oct. 4.-Letters received from Gen. Sheridan, who is still at the Prussian Headquarters, state that he has witnessed all the battles from the beginning of the war, and that he was present at the surrender of Napoleon. Gen. Sheridan reports that the Prussian army is well organized and equipped, but expresses a positive opinion that neither the French nor the Prussian soldiers are equal to our own in point of intelligence, skill, and arms. Our Remington breech-loader, he says, is far superior to the Chassepôt or the needle gun. He will remain at the Prussian Headquarters probably until the close of the siege or Paris.

## PARIS AFTER THE BATTLE.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF SEP-TEMBER 19-THEIR RECEPTION IN PARIS-FRENCH SURMISES REGARDING THE RETURN

OF NAPOLEON.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, Sept. 21.—The aspect of the streets hanges wonderfully from day to day. Fewer people are in them, more shops are closed, more soldiers are out, and fewer women. People are solemn and serious. At 10 at night the cafés are rigorously closed, and by 11 there is scarcely a cat upon the Bonlevards. The now continual passing of ambulances bearing wounded sol-diers and Mobiles is not calculated to enliven the spirits,

streets, ready to be blown up at a given moment. Vehifrom going at more than a foot-pace, lest the rattle should set off some too susceptible explosive, and send people up in the air. I don't know how true it is that the city swarms with Prussian spies. I do know everybody looks at his neigh-bor with suspicion, and I see no remedy for this unpleasant state of sitizenship but for everybody to give every body else into custody. No later than Saturday last I vas on the Place St. Pierre, Montmartor, looking through an opera-glass at the process of filling with gas one of the two captive balloons. A pleasant-looking young National Guard came up to me and said, "Citizen, you will have your glass taken away." "Whyt" asked I. Because to look through an opera-glass at anything "But I can't see with about here is strictly prohibited." out," I objected. "Well, citizen, do as you like. I have only warned you. You can't conceive what a heap of opera-glasses are at the Porte close by." I thanked my

unknown friend, pocketed my glass, and walked away

while I was safe.

I was up yesterday in the immediate vicinity of the Barrier de Montagne, to see the troops come in who had taken part in the fight of Sept. 19. They were dirty, dusty, and fatigued, but every soldier was the center of a group of people, who listened to him with avidity. lieutenant of artillery was a great point of attrac His overcoat was riddled with bullet-holes, and his side-bag had a hole in it into which i very juvenile citizen thrust his forefinger. officer must have borne a charmed life. A bullet had whizzed by his car, describing a curve over it, by cutting his hair close to his head, as though it had been clipped by a skillful tensor. His horn had also received trifling graze under the left ear. I have in reserve a few incidents picked up on the ramparts, but no time to narrate them. By the way, I ought to add that the Corps of Diplomats is following M. Cremieux to Tours, where, with a deputation from the different Ministers, he is charged to carry on the Govern-ment. The United States Minister is still here, and has received numerous ovations. He is exceedingly popular Another personage, less popular, perhaps, but more note rious, has reappeared upon the public scene. M. de Ville messant reassumes the editorial chair of the Figure. romising not to dabble in politics till he can do so under different auspices, and asking his readers to have "a little wit." Cool, and not at all self-sufficient.

A Prussian Uhlan, in the uniform of the French Artillery, is being taken on foot through the street, under my window. He is a young, fair man, utterly beardless. His horse-a light brown-seems hardy. It is marked on the neck on the left side. The people are running after the prisoner in crowds, but he is well protected by the military. His horse is ridden by a French dragoon in fatigue dress. M. Favre's new circular to the European diplomats, in

which he sets forth the dilemma the King has placed himself in, is highly commended by the press. The King refuses to treat with the Government for the national defense, because it is not a regu-larly constituted one, and he says that it therefore has no national authority to treat. This is certainly a quibble worthy the casuistry of that sharpest of all cute fellows, a Philadelphia lawyer. But no sconer is it declared as a reason for holding no official parley with it, than the Government at once convokes the Constituent Assembly for an earlier day, in order that the nation may pronounce its opinion upon this very question of the form of government, proving the readiness of those in power to do their utmost to meet the new contingency. But here again a difficulty arises. How can the citizens in arms to defend the ramparts and their country repair to the ballot-box ! It would not surprise me to find even this awkward situation overcome. If Mahomet cannot go to the mountain, why-well everybody knows the rest, and perhaps the emergency may suggest the expedient of taking the ballot-box to the citizens. It is quite certain that the elections for the "regular government" to be chosen by the Constituent Assembly, cannot be effectively completed, scarcely even commenced, so long as the Prussians are prosecuting active warlike opera-tions. Hence the desirability, nay, absolute necessity, of an armistice sufficiently protracted to enable the nation to declare itself. The King of Prussia is fully believed to be now in league with Louis Napoleon, the Taciturn, to reimpose him, or his son, upon the French nation, the first act of which would be his abdication in favor of the young lad, who picked up bullets at Saarbruck and made old soldiers weep to see him so cool. If this be the policy in view-which one can hardly believe of so cool a hand as M. Bismarck—the whole tenor of public opinion here, which it is very simple business to chronicle, is dead against any such attempt. Every day brings out fresh facts calculated to bring the ex-Emperor into deeper odium. A commission has been charged to examine and report upon his correspondence, which, it is stated, will e published. Some scandalous violations have already found their way into print, but I prefer not stirring up the receptacle that is already sufficiently offensive.

The provinces and communes are fast of cue of the beleaguered nation. Three of the former have already subscribed 2,500,000 francs, and 13 others 11,060,000 francs toward the national defense. It is to be hoped the result of the elections will not be to bring the Red brand of discord into the Assembly. It is so far encouraging that the Lyons Committee of Public Safety has surrendered its self-assumed powers, not indeed into the hands of the Government nominee, but into those of a municipality elected by universal suffrage. Still there is real danger from this extreme section of a thoroughly honest party. If the two sections should come to blows, Republicanism will be again thrown back for an indeffnite period, and the country will be lost. It is said M. le Bismarck reckons upon this contingency of serious differences between the republicans, and of insurrection, to promote the surrender of the metropolis. I wonder who can be in the thoughts of the Prussian Chancellor, that they should be detained with so much presumption.

THE EX-EMPEROR INTERVIEWED. A correspondent sends to The London Standard of Sept. 24, the following account of an interview with

the ex-Emperor:

My mind, full of gorgeous visions of an Imperial staff in every variety of brilliant uniform, quite falled to realize the idea that the quiet-looking gentleman in a plain dark morning-suit, who stood waiting for me at the top of the stairs, could possibly be Gen. Reille, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, and I accordingly followed him, with but a

dark morning-suit, who stood waiting for me at the top of the stairs, could possibly be Gen. Reille, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, and I accordingly followed him, with but a very slight salute, into the ante-room of the dining-saloon, where flooked vainly round for the magnificent personage with whom, I expected to have to deal. Nothing, however, was to be seen but a rather small room, scantily furnished with settees covered with ragged yellow silk, and opening by folding-deors into a rather barger room beyond, in the center of which stood a long, narrow table, surrounded by very plain wooden chairs. Smiling good-naturedly at my blunder, the General courteously informed himself of my business, and took in at once to the Emperor my letter and request for the honor of an audience. In less than three minutes he returned with a request that I would follow him, and passing through an ordinary sized room, in one of the two windows of which stood three or four gentlemen, also in plain clothes, talking in under tones, while another was busy at a table covered with numerous journals in French, German, and English, the General, with the announcement "Sa Majeste l'Empereur," ushered me through a small door in a corner of the room, and I found myself, not only in the presence, but face to face, at less than arm's length of him I came to see. As I seat myself in the chair to which I am courteously invited, and fix my eyes upon the worn but powerful face which turns to me from the small writing table, from which he has risen to receive me, I feel that I am in the presence of the man on whom has hung for so many years the peace of Europe, and with the feeling the comic element which has decidedly prependerated in my experiences hitherto passes altogether away.

If I am asked what was the predominant impression left on me by the conversation which followed, I reply unhesitatingly the strong feeling of the Emperor with respect to England. Almost the first words that passed his just we have a summary and the single of the condition

manner foreibly recalling to every mind the well-known

manner foreibly recalling to every mind the well-known lines—

"Oh! my your kingdom sick with civil blows When that my care could scarce restrain thy riots. What will then do when rich is by care!"

I ventured to express a hope that all might yet go well, and that before ions we might see him once more at the Tulleries. He sat for some moments silent, then, with a sigh, turned again to me and said, "No one can tell—no one can tell, Sir, what may happen now."

Such is a brief, but, so far as it goes, thoroughly truthful account of an interview which, I am fain to confess, left on me a very deep impression. The cordiality of my own reception—a cordiality due, I am bound to say, exclusively to my nationality, for I had no other claim whatever—fully confirmed the more than friendly sentiments expressed toward my fellow-countrymen, and I left the little one-windowed room in which I had had my first interview with the man who, till yesterday, was one of the mightiest sovereigns of Europe, more than ever penetrated with a sense of the loss England has experienced in his fail. As I passed out, a long line of sight-seers from Cassel were drawn up in front of the principal entrance, at some 20 yards distant, and at the foct of the lawn, in full view of the room I had Just quitted, an omnibus, gaily decorated with Prussian, Hessian, and other flags, was discharging its load of new-comers to add to their number. I thought once more of the carefully-guarded privacy of which I had heard so much—and wondered.

AMERICAN GUNS IN FOREIGN ARMIES. THE DEMAND FOR ARMS BY EUROPEAN GOVERN-MENTS-HEAVY EXPORTATIONS-THE GUN

A prominent officer of one of the London cial Exchanges has lately placed the sum of \$3,000,000, with the promise of as much more as may be needed, at the disposal of a business associate in this city, with instructions to purchase and ship as rapidly as possible all obtainable small arms of certain kinds and of good quality, with quantities of field artillery and various munitions of war in large amounts. Th sources show that there is a heavy and increasing de mand for good war material of every kind for the sup ply of several European governments. The demand for arms is said to be so great that our Government, which is known to have still or hand a large surplus, could dispose of the whol week-provided prices were fixed and proper facilities afforded for the ready transaction of the business. The red-tape delays consume so much time that buyers or agents are unable to make contracts to deliver at certain periods, and, where weeks or even months are liable to intervene, there is the constant risk that the wars will be ended before the end of the War Department routine is reached. At the same time strong political influences have sometimes accomplished results speedily enough, as in the case of the recent purchase of many thousand Springfield rifles direct from the Ordnance office by the Khédive, who wanted them at once, and who obtained the aid of an eminent Congress man to secure them. A portion of the arms shipped yesterday in the Ville de

shipped direct from the United States arsenals in differ ent parts of the country. They were part of the several hundred thousand small arms which the Government has for sale to any buyers who want them. The modus operandi is about as follows: The speculator opens com nleation with the War Department, generally through the Ordnance Officer at the arsenal where he finds the kind of arms that he wants; the Ordnance Office has no fixed price, and consequently a proposal is forwarded for the consideration of the Chief of Ordnance; correspondence ensues, the Secretary of War is consulted, terms are agreed upon, securities are filed, and finally, after much writing, copying, and delay in the transmission of papers, it is settled that the buyer shall have a given number of thousands of arms, to be held for him on storage at the arsenal for a period named. He then seeks a purchaser; and when he has found one they are shipped to any given point. In buying arms, preference is apt to be given to those of the Government, because it is known that they are kept in the best possible condition and frequently inspected, and will be of precisely the quality that they are officially represented to be. The Sultan some months ago bought 200,000 Springfield rifles, muzzle-loaders; and the Khédive, 100,000. France has also, within the same period, bought a large t in this country; and, singular to say, she preferred thos of inferior patterns-it may have been with a view of altering them according to her own notions. Cuba and various States of Mexico have also obtained a considerable number of Uncle Sam's weapons which were hung

At the close of our war some 30 or more gun factories were dismantled; and the machinery was sold and shipped to Europe, as secretly as possible, but Russia is shipped to Europe, as secretly as possible, but Russia is understood to have received most of it. Russia is known to be busily making arms of good quality at this time; but she is not believed to be buying any in this country. She is, however, buying cartridges moderately. Frussia does not buy here for the use of her army; but her agents have sometimes taken quantities of arms simply to prevent the reaching a rival government. Belgium is not now making arms. Austria is buying none. The French Government itself does not appear to make exertions to obtain supplies of arms from abroad; but the several prominent mulcipalities such as Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Havre, etc., are purchasing large quantities of war material of every kind just as was done by large cities in this country early in the late war.

on the rack when he was done fighting.

which of course entailed great losses of arms of all kinds, France is the most poorly armed of all the nations. The action of her patriotic merchants has, however, recently been very energetic, and they are obtaining arms wherever they can be found.

In addition to the sale of arms by the Government, there has been a very heavy sale of weapons of higher quality and improved patterns by various arms companies in the country. The new Remington breediloading arm, which was brought out in 1806, appears to lead all others in popularity among foreign buyers. The Remington Company has furnished nearly 300,000 arms to various foreign governments, or is now turning out guns at the rate of about 700 per day, to fill orders which will soon bring the number furnished up to that amount. This Company has furnished the following: Denmark, 24,000; U. S. Navy, 13,000; Sweden, 30,000; Spain, 40,000; Rome, 10,000; Egypt, 60,000; Japan, 3,000; Greece, 30,000; France, 50,000, with orders for as many more as possible, until further notice, according to the capacity of the works. The Winchester Arms Company are furnishing considerable quantities; and, for the product of the Colt maunfactory, it is known that there is a steady demand.

A singular feature of the gun-market is the number of speculators and adventurers who figure in it. There are at least 100 men here and at Washington who are concerned in the business of securing, or pretending to secure, arms for delivery to foreign governments. They seek interviews with persons likely to wish to buy and with those who have guns to sell, boast of their political and other influence in the one case, and in the other claim to have confidential authority from various powers for the purchase of military supplies. The doubt and mystery in which such matters as the military equipment of nations is carefully kept of course affords a fine fleid for the adventures of shrewd and unprincipled speculators. Sales are, however, continually making nowadays, and only within a day or two the Government

The steamer Ville de Paris finally sailed yesterday afternoon, conveying a large quantity of arms and munitions of war to France. On Monday evening she had received the last of her cargo, but late at night it was found that she was too heavily laden, and some 400 was found that she was too heavily laden, and some soo cases of rifles were unloaded. They are stored on the dock to await the salling of the St. Laurent, a steamer of the same line. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Ville de Paris was visited by the French Consul and other prominent Frenchmen. A large number of persons were assembled on the adjacent docks, the gates of Pier No. 50 having been closed throughout the day to all except those having tickets or proper passes. About 4jo clock the vessel moved out into the river, and d some moderate demonmoved out into the river, amid some moderate demon-strations of enthusiasm among the spectators. She passed the Battery about 5 o'clock, heading for the Narrows. The French gunboats lying off the Battery saluted her as she bassed.

she passed.

The cargo of the Ville de Paris is stated, upon the best authority, to have included the following arms and munitions: 60,000 U. S. Springfield rifles, 42,000 Remington breech-loading rifles, 7,000 Remington revolvers, 3,000 Enfield rifles, 3,000 Spencer rifles, and 3,000,000 rounds of am-

munition.

The French corvette La Touche Treville sailed soon after the Ville de Paris, with the double purpose, it was thought, of convoying that vessel and then preventing the departure of the German steamship Westphalia, by remaining off Sandy Hook.

The French Patriotic Executive Committee as received \$100 from Messrs. Th. Jouanique and L.

The pupils of the German-American school at No. 4 Allen-st. have made another conti \$23 50 to the patriotic fund. The German residents of this City from Bin-

The German Singing Society "Eintracht" of Newark, N. J., has contributed \$89 to the patriotic fund; and a concert given at Dramatic Hall, for the benefit of the fund, netted \$76 20.

The French residents of Newark will give a concert at the Opera House to-night, for the benefit of the French Aid Fund. The Frenchmen of that city have already contributed \$15,000. The General Committee for the German Patriotic Ladies' Fair met in Steinway Hall yesterday, Mrs. Marr Heidelbach presiding and formed a depart-

ment of greeeries. The ladies have collected about \$10,000 and goods to the amount of about \$80,000. Among the latter some articles are of great value.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

RUMORED COALITION FOR THE EXPULSION OF FOREIGNERS. LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870.

A telegram from Shanghai received to-day says that | The North China Herald announces that a treaty has just been concluded between China and Japan for the expulsion of foreigners.

ITALY. THE RESULT OF THE PLEBISCITUM AT CIVITA

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870. Advices from Florence say that Civita Vecchia voted 442 "Yes" to 13 "No" on the question of annexation to the Kingdom of Italy. Chevalier Lanza has been rewarded with the collar of the Order of the " An-

VECCHIA.

#### SPAIN.

CORDOVA APPOINTED CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA-THE YELLOW FEVER SPREADING.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870. Gen. Cordova is officially announced to suceed De Rodas as Captain-General of Cuba. The vomi nas appeared at Tarragona and Bilbao.

LANDING OF THE SALVADOR-DE RODAS INSISTS ON RESIGNING-CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY-OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD-THE ABOLITION OUESTION.

HAVANA, Sept. 23 .- There is no trustworthy ews about the Salvador. There are different reports in circulation, among others that the vessel made a successful landing. A number of guns and some am tion were on board. There is an unconfirmed report that an expedition has recently landed near Remedies.

It is stated positively that De Rodas insists upon have ing his resignation accepted. Persons who pretend to be well informed say that His Excellency has received a communication from the Regent, Serrano, informing him that the Government could not agree to have two Colonial Ministers. It was intimated that Senor Moret was the one selected for that Department, and that Gen. De Rodas could not act independently of that functionary in

Cuba.

The forces of Bembeta have burned one or more sugar estates. The bandit Vergara had fied before the approach of the insurgents, but not until he saw his own estate in flavora. Paris were in cases which were marked as having been

estates. The bandit vergara had hed before the approach of the insurgents, but not until he saw his own estate in flames.

The cholera is on the decrease, but numbers have fallen victims to it. The rate of mortality has been very great among Europeans and Chinese. Many more negroes have died than native Cubans, who suffer least of all.

A few days ago an extraordinary session of the gentlemen named by the Government to discuss the question of Abolition was convened. These met in the palace. The excitement ran high, and in the course of the debate one of the Spaniards present remarked that he was ashamed of being a Spaniard; that the Government possessed the confidence of no one. The same individual declared that the Spaniards would only do that which suited them. Don G. Jorrin proposed a plan of abolition to take effect in 15 years, to which there was to be added five years more of apprenticeship. Don José S. Argodin proposed that the slaves should be taxed so much per head, and that abolition might be inaugurated at the end of ten years. The Government has asked that within 30 days' time the Council of Administration shall propose the bases of two projects; one relating to slavery, the other to freedmen. These views are to be embodied in appropriate resolutions, and are then to be forwarded to Spain as the ultimatum of the Spanish residents.

THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

The new Captain-General of Cuba, Don Fernando Fernandez de Cordova, is a member of a distinguished Spanish family, and his brother also, a Spanish general, has been prominently concerned as well as since early in the present century. Don Fernando was born in Madrid in 1792, entered the military service in 1819, and was rapidly promoted during the war with Napoleon. In 1841 he was implicated with Gen. Concha in the movement instigated by O'Donnell against Espartero. In 1847 he was temporarily Minister of War, and was then made inspector-General of Infantry. Two years afterward he was sent to Italy at the head of an army to aid in the restoration of the Pope. On March 8, 1856, he was designated as Captain-General of New-Castile, in the following year to the same position in Cuba, and in 1853, General-in-Chief of the Cavairy. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1854, he was called upon by Queen Isabella to form a new Cabinet. This he declined to do, but he ordered his troops to fire upon the insurgents, in the name of the Queen, and when the latter were successful he fled from Madrid in the night of the 27th of July and took refuge in France. He returned to Madrid after the events of 1856, and resumed his rank as general. In September, 1864, he was named Minister of War in the Cabinet of Naryaez. orn in Madrid in 1792, entered the military service in 1810,

RED RIVER. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN MURDERED-OTHER OUT-POWER. The Red River correspondent of The St. Paul

Daily Press sends that paper an account of what appears to have been the wanton murder, by the Canadians and the partisans of Schultz at Winnipeg, of Isidore Goulet. It seems he was pointed out as a sympathizer with Riel, was chased, beaten and driven into the Red River, where, while trying to swim away from his pursuers, he was assaulted with stones, and his blood-thirsty assassins were not satisfied until their victim had sunk. The same correspondence contains an account of the horsewhipping of Mr. Spence, the editor of the New Nation, by Dr. Schultz, and of the attempt to murder a Catholic priest by Orangemen. These high-handed outrages were but the initial proceedings of a reign of terror inaugurated by Dr. Schultz and his partisans, having for its purpose the somewhat comprehensive programme of driving out by threat or actual violence all the French half-breed population, all American citizens, the Hudson's Bay Company, and Gov. Archibald, who, having been appointed under Lower Canadian influences, they do not regard as favoring their schemes of violence. The same correspondence contains an ac-

baid, who, having deep appart as favoring their schemes of violence.

Isidore Goulet was an American citizen. The American Vice-Consul at Winnipeg, Mr. Robinson, therefore, took prompt measures to recover the body of the murdered man, and to have him decently interred, and sent his property to Pembina for safe-keeping. But in doing this he incurred the wrathful indignation of the Schultz party and the Canadian volunteers, who have threatened to shoot, hang, and otherwise maltreat the Vice-Consul. So thorough is the reign of terror which has been established by the Schultz party, backed by the Canadian volunteers, that no witness dare testify to the facts in the case of the murder of Goulet. But the proceedings which caused his death and the wounds he received were seen by witnesses who can tell on American soil what it would cost them their lives to utter at Winnipeg, and that evidence will in due time be taken and forwarded to the United States Government. That the Canadian volunteers participated in this assassination of an American citizen is evident from the fact, that their commanding officer made it the subject of a severe censure and the occasion of an order prohibiting the volunteers from going to the town of Winipeg, or of mingling in any manner with political gatherings or demonstrations. A Vigilance Committee has been formed under the auspices of Dr. Shultz for the purpose of carrying out his programme of violence and terrorism, and among other patriotic objects he proposes to drive out all American citizens from Winnipeg and thereabouts.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. ... The Pope has made a new appeal to the ....The Roman Catholic Bishops of Belgium have united in a protest against the Roma.

...A collision occurred yesterday on the London and North-Western Railway near Crewe, several persons being badly hurt.

... The testimony before the British Court-Marshal in the Captain case has been closed, but no de-cision has yet been rendered. .The new American Minister to Turkey,

cholera has broken out at Nizhui Novgorod, Russia, and is fast increasing in St. Peters burg. The hospitals are filled with patients. ... Mignot, the artist, who has recently re sided at Brighton, Eng., has died of varioloid. John Ruskin, the well-known art critic, accompanies the re-mains to the home of Mignot's family.

.Two men named O'Sullivan and O'Reilly, understood to be from the United States, have liver, and rested at Cork as Fenians. A uniform, a revolver, and some ammunition were found at their lodgings.

American officers traveling in Austria under warrant of the War Department, were presented to Baron Vo-Beust, by Minister Jay, on the 30th of September, and to the Emperor Francis Joseph on the following day, at a special audience. Gens. Barnard, Wright and Michier,

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. HARTFORD, Oct. 4.-Returns from 133 of the

63 towns in Connecticut show 68 towns where all ten towns with a Republican majority, and six with a Democratic majority in the Board of Registration Electors. In 12 towns the said Board is equily divided. The changes from last year are about equally divided.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

CABINET MEETING—PARDON OF FENIAN PRIS-ONERS—THE COMING REPORTS—SMALL-POX BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870. The first Cabinet meeting in more than a month was need to-day, the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Interior being absent. The session lasted nearly three hours, and were mostly confined to routine business. The Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster-General remain n consultation with the President in reference to the European mail contracts, protection of United States

nalls, etc. A perfect understanding was arrived at, and

the mails to and from Europe will go and come as usual, and no interruptions will be permitted. The President has decided to pardon all the Fenian prisoners who engaged in the late raid, and by the 10th nst. they will all be free, Gen. O'Neill among the rest. This is done by the President because he thinks they have been sufficiently punished, and because they promise to respect the laws of the country in future. the petitions for the pardon of these men have come from every section of the country and from all classes of

Nearly all of the department and bureau officers have returned to the city for the Winter, and the department egin to show some signs of animation. Tables, estimates, and records are preparing in all branches of the dovernment to give the bureau and department heads facts and figures to use in their annual reports to Congress, work upon which in some cases has been begun It is the intention of the Executive officers this year to give the public a clearer insight into the actual condition of the country, her finances, resources, public works, and all matters of general interest, than has ever been at tempted before. The improvements in the postal service, the reforms and reductions in the Treasury, and the im. proved condition of our Indian relations, will be pre-

nted in the clearest manner. To-day Secretary Fish transmitted to the Treasury De partment a communication from the United States Con-sul at Winnipeg, Red River, in which he announces that the small-pox prevails to a violent extent among the Inlians in that locality, and states that he has refused his certificate to invoices of furs and other goods from that section of the country for shipment to the United States, on account of the danger of the infection. The Consu informed the British authorities of his determination and his course has been approved by the President and Secretary Fish. Secretary Boutwell has informed the Collector of Customs at Pembina, Minneseta, of the Consul's action, and has ordered him to be careful and refuse entry to all furs and other goods from that section

until satisfied; that the disease is eradicated. The Secretary of War had a long interview with the President this morning before the Cabinet meeting, ar ranging the details for carrying out the recent law reor ganizing the army and reducing the number of officers and rank and file. The General Retiring and Examining Board will be appointed in a few days, whose duty it will e to examine all the reports from the Department Ex amining Boards, and make final decisions, subject of course in all cases to the approval of the President. See retary Belknap has put all the wheels in motion, and before the first of January the new law will be in active force. He issued a general order to-day abolishing many of the recruiting rendezvous and transferring the duties of others.

A meeting was held in this city last night by the French residents and friends of the French Republic, to form an organization for the aid of the wounded French oldiers and the families of those who have fallen during the late battles. The Hon. Thomas J. Durant was chosen President of the Association. Committees were formed to raise money, and another meeting is to be held tonight. A considerable amount of money has already been subscribed and forwarded to Paris. The Association also propose to hold a fair in this city, and a committee has been appointed to invite the cooperation of the President and Cabinet officers and the members of their families. In the meantime the German element in the city, which is very large, is energetically canvassing to assist the Prussians, and between the two the deputy clerks and citizens are pressed beyond their patience of

Much dissatisfaction prevails here over the delay in warding the contracts for paving Pennsylvania-ave. the bids for which were opened on Saturday last.

Anxious bidders are naturally indignant, while property holders complain at the delay, fearing the work cannot be completed this season. They fear also that prices will be put up by the manner in which the whole matter has been managed. A bad feature of the case is the fact that the bids were opened privately, and that up to this time neither the names of the bidders nor the prices offered have been made known to the public.

Admiral Porter is expected here to-morrow. Gen. The President to-day approved the report of the Com-missioners, who recommend the adoption of the work and Pacific Rallroad, and telegraph line bonds for com

pleting these 50 miles will soon be issued. GENERAL PRESS DISPATCE.1

Persons having unused blank receipts with the Internal Revenue stamps of two cents imprinted, the tax upon which has been repealed, on returning such stamped blanks to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by express, will receive other stamps of equal value.

THE NINTH CENSUS. INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS OF IMPERFECT

ENUMERATION Washington, Oct. 4 .- Complaints in regard to the manner in which the census has been taken in dif-ferent parts of the country are under investigation at the Census Office. The payments to Assistant Marshals are stopped in all cases where reasons exist for supposing the work has been improperly or imperfectly performed. The cases where substantial reasons for complaints are shown are not, however, numerous. With the exception of New-York, the almost universal disappointment of the large cities has not led to serious accusations of negligence or unfairness. Brooklyn and St. Louis exhibit an unexpected increase. Philadelphia has every reason to be satisfied with the result. The Marshal of Maryland has not yet allowed the returns to be published. New-Orieans and San Francisco will come fully up to every reasonable estimate. Chicago, Boston, and Cincinnati have had Marshals whose faithfulness and efficiency could not be questioned. As to New-York, the controversy is regarded here as of a partisan character, and it is generally believed that Gen. Sharpe is likely to be found as candid and honest as the Marshal who took the census in 1860. Scarcely a complaint has been made in regard to the cities of the second class. It is mainly in cities of the third or fourth class and in towns which aspire to be cities that the greatest disappointment is felt. Fortunately these are the cases which can most readily be investigated, and the question as to the completeness of the census is generally settled at home, without an appeal to the Census Office. In some cases volunteer committees of citizens have gone over the ground a second time, with the Assistant-Marshals, until it was settled to their satisfaction whether the work was or way not well done.

Very few complaints have been received from the rural districts. In a few instances, small portions of the sparsely settled Territories in the North and West have been passed by in the enumeration, and it has been found necessary to instruct the Assistant-Marshals to return and take them. The Territories have almost uniformly been promptly and thoroughly taken. By the act of 1852, provision is made for the renumeration of the sections where the census shall be found to have been improperly taken. Generally it is found to be better to allow su the work has been improperly or imperfectly performed. The cases where substantial reasons for compl

THE NATIONAL SCHUETZENFEST.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The Schuetzenfest proeded with considerable zeal to-day. The shooting was ceeded with considerable zeal to-day. The shooting was confined to contests for premiums and goblets. Any one hitting the buil's-eye 25 times is entitled to a goblet. The target is five feet in diameter, with 26 rings one inch apart. The buil's-eye is four inches in diameter. The first goblet was won by G. F. Kalb of Philadelphia; the first goblet was won by G. F. Kalb of Philadelphia; the second by John J. Morf of New-Jersey; the third by Philip Klein of New-York; the fourth by Philip Lie of Sub-Francisco, and the firth by Dominie Wiget. There was but little shooting at the honorary targets. One man contending for the honorary purse made es rings in three shots. This evening a grand concert in honor of the sharpshooters was given at Turner Hall.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. On Monday a returned Californian, named Christopher Hethert, of Greensburg, Pa., was robbed to Pittsburgh of \$8,000, by two thicago confidence men.

A building in Manchester, N. H., owned by the Amosless Company and occupied by P. Cheney & Co. for storage of maste, was burned yesterday. Loss, \$10,000.

The store of Mr. Woodman, on Market st Nashville, was burned on Monday; loss \$10,000. The residence of J. I Broce, adjoining, was badly damaged. There is no insurance.

A satchel containing \$5,000, belonging to the American Merchant Union Express Company, was stolen on Monday along the New York Control Hailroad danot at Rechester.

her are the reports current of the mining of houses and Jules Fayre is said to be waiting an answer to his